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GERMAN DEFENDERS OF BUDAPEST BREAK ENCIRCLEMENT RING

Battle Brought Into Open Field; Soviets Trying to Surround Breslau Fortress

Domei

BERLIN, February 13.—The German-Hungarian garrison of Budapest successfully broke out of its positions in the city under cover of the morning mist yesterday and driving forward with concentrated force smashed through the Soviet ring of encirclement. The sally caught the Soviets so much by surprise that they have not yet found strength to adapt themselves to the new situation. According to first reports three Soviet regiments have been wiped out or dispersed.

The Germans have now brought the battle into the open field, but German authorities have not revealed to what point in the German frontline the defenders have reached.

Along the rest of the front, new large-scale Soviet attacks on both sides of the Elbing-Koenigsberg highway with the intention of cutting off the German troops in East Prussia and the continuation of grim fighting for the encirclement of Breslau from the west, marked the major fighting on the Eastern Front yesterday. No major fighting took place on the critical front between the Oder bend and Oderbruch in the sector of Gruenberg.

Soviets Launch Attack

Preceded by heavy artillery barrage, the Soviets launched the expected attack on both sides of the Elbing-Koenigsberg highway with strong tank forces hitting hard east of Frauenburg. The offensive is obviously aimed at encircling the German troops in East Prussia, but after heavy and grim fighting, the Germans prevented the Soviets from breaking through. The fighting is still continuing in three local penetrations.

In the burning ruins of Schneidemuehl and Posen, fierce street-fighting continued. The German defenders clinging to every ruin are inflicting heavy losses on the attackers. The garrison of Posen alone destroyed 91 Soviet tanks, 144 guns, 81 lorries and numerous other weapons during the period from January 20 to February 10.

In the southern part of Pomerania, the vigor of battle has diminished and Soviet attacks in the direction of Stargard has led to no noteworthy territorial gains.

On the Oder front, Marshal Zhukov still holds in readiness strong troops to push forward toward Berlin, but the front was very quiet during the past 24 hours and no major fighting took place between Oderbruch and the Oder bend in the sector of Gruenberg.

In Silesia, the Soviets concentrated still further their efforts to encircle Breslau from the west and to cut off the German garrison. From the Liegnitz region strong forces of Konev's armies turned to the south to support those troops which with weaker forces are trying to join the other Soviet prong which advanced from the Brieg bridgehead to the north.

60 Soviet Tanks Destroyed

The flank of the Soviet advance from the north was attacked by strong German tank formations which encircled one Soviet fighting unit and established connection with the left wing of the Breslau defense front. In the great battle west of Breslau, the Germans destroyed 60 Soviet tanks.

Although the main Soviet thrust was aimed at encircling Breslau, the battle is expanding further to the west to the area around Goldberg, to the Queiss section and to the Bober north of Sagan. The battle area between Ratibor and the western Beskides remained quiet.

Disarming EAM Rebels

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Further disclosure of the terms of the agreement signed by the Greek Government and the EAM reveal that the ELAS forces in 37 localities within the ELAS territory throughout Greece are to be disarmed within 14 days, according to an Athens dispatch. It was also learned that the National Guard call-up by age groups will go into effect in each area as the National Guard takes over.

Stahmer Sees Shigemitsu

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence at 4 p.m. on Wednesday and exchanged opinions and information with him.

Subasic Regime Set To Go to Belgrade To Unite With 'Tito'

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The government of Ivan Subasic, Premier of the exile Yugoslav regime in London, announced today that it will return immediately to Belgrade in order to set up a unified government with Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslavian Partisan Army, says a London report. This step is being taken by Subasic in accordance with the recommendation made by the "Big Three" anti-Axis Powers at the Crimea Conference, it was also revealed.

ADVANCE BY CANADIANS ON W. FRONT BOGS DOWN

British Tank Thrusts From Kleve Held Up—Germans Counterattack in Sauer

Domei

BERLIN, February 13.—Advances by the Canadian 1st Army in the sector between the Meuse and the Waal bogged down considerably with heavy losses and British tanks advancing on the roads leading out of Kleve to the south were held up. Enemy action between Kleve and the Waal was greatly hampered by the mire-filled canals, and most thrusts were made along the firm roads.

The Canadian troops fighting in the Reichswald forest made few penetrations at the southeastern fringe of the wooded region which are at present being straightened out by German counterattacks while grim street fighting continued among the ruins of Gennep. British attempts to cross the Neirs river flowing through the town were smashed by German artillery fire.

Meanwhile in the Roer sector, the rising floodwater held up further fighting and the Americans were compelled to evacuate further positions.

Due to heavy losses in men and material, Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's armies discontinued their attacks at three points along the Western Front during the past 24 hours, and in the region of Schmidt and south of Huertgen forest the Americans likewise ceased their attacks. Further south in the Schleiden area the last 24 hours passed quietly also.

Exploiting the inaction of the Americans, the Germans launched a counterattack at the Orscholz barrier and mopped up the wide forested area at Sinz. American attempts at linking up their bridgeheads on the Sauer River were frustrated by powerful German counterattacks.

Fierce fighting also took place on both sides of Pruem which is now in German hands again.

POLES GET 'DEATH VERDICT'

Yugoslavs, French Also Told About Decisions Reached by 'Big 3'

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The decisions that Premier Josef Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill reached at the Crimea Conference with regard to Poland, Yugoslavia and France were communicated to the parties concerned already last night, according to a Reuter report from London.

The decision concerning Poland was handed to Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador in London, who the Reuter correspondent declared was handed a "death verdict" for the Polish exile Government in London.

Concerning Yugoslavia, Dr. Ivan Subasic, Premier of the exile Government in London, was informed and decisions concerning France were communicated to French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault by ambassadors at Paris of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Ordered to Destroy Junks

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—An order was issued by the Chungking military headquarters requesting all junk owners and fishermen to burn or sink their boats used for coastal service so that the Japanese Forces will not be able to utilize them, says a Chungking dispatch. This order was accompanied with a warning that any junks left would be machinegunned by anti-Axis aircraft.

STETTINIUS IN MOSCOW TO MOOT POLISH ISSUE

Mikolajczyk May Join Warsaw Regime; London Poles Hit 'Big 3' Decisions

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—A follow up meeting of the "Big Three" is being held in Moscow as Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, flew to the Soviet capital yesterday afternoon from Crimea at the invitation of Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, reportedly to discuss the Polish question, according to a Moscow report.

It said that Stettinius will attend the parley regarding the formation of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity at Warsaw as decided by the heads of the three Allied governments.

The report added that Stanislav Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the exile Polish Government in London, is expected to be given a post in the new Warsaw Government. He is said to be prepared to fly to Moscow to take part in the discussions. At present, Mikolajczyk is a leader of the Peasant Party and is in good relations with the "Big Three" leaders.

However, a London report received here stated that the exile Polish regime in London headed by Premier Tomasz Arciszewski at an urgent meeting held today has expressed its opposition to the plans for Poland's future formulated at the Crimea Conference. They declared that once the Warsaw regime is formed, Britain and American will recognize the new Government by exchanging ambassadors and this will spell the end of the London group.

The London Poles furthermore criticized the Crimea Conference asserting that the plan agreed for Poland is what they term "Soviet interference in Polish internal affairs," and reiterated its claim that the London Polish Government is the only official Polish Government.

Arrival Announced

Domei

MOSCOW, February 13.—The Soviet Government issued today the following statement:

"At the invitation of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius arrived in this city this afternoon by airplane from Crimea. He was accompanied by American Ambassador to Moscow W. Averell Harriman. Stettinius' visit will be a brief one."

London Poles Ired

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—As the result of President Roosevelt abandoning the principles of the Atlantic Charter at the Crimea Conference and acknowledging the Curzon Line as the border line between Poland and the Soviet Union, the Polish emigre Government in London has been completely sacrificed, and acording to a London dispatch the Polish emigre Government in London met this morning to consider the situation created by the decision of the Crimea Conference.

An official statement is expected to be issued later, but it is an established fact that this regime will reject the proposal to join the Lublin regime. However, it is seen likely that former Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk will go to Warsaw.

Meanwhile, unofficial attitude of the Poles associated with the London Government is one of dismay.

An AP report from London said that the three big Allied Powers have told Poland point blank that she will have to cede about one-half of her territory including the rich Galician oilfields and the town of Lemberg.

Political circles in London are under the impression that the settlement reached in Yalta has left the material problems unsolved. The first reaction among the exile Polish Government in London has been confusion, says a Bulls report from London. These circles had been hoping that Stanislav Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the London Polish Government, would again step into the limelight and play an important role in establishing a new Polish Government.

Military Heads in London

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—Field Marshal Sir Alan Francis Brooke, Chief of the British Army Staff, Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff, and Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, have returned to London from the Crimea Conference, it was announced in London today.

Street Fighting in Manila Is of Fiercest; Enemy Admits Accuracy of Japanese Firing

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Admitting the severity of the battle for Manila, the Headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwest Asia, stated that the street fighting in Manila is of the fiercest, in today's announcement of the war situation there.

In this connection, an AP correspondent stated last night that the bloodiest fighting in the city of Manila was being waged house by house and street by street amid devouring flames and that the central sector of Manila had been constantly burning for the last eight days and nights, completely demolishing the downtown area, south of the Pasig River.

Admitting the great sacrifices paid by the American forces, MacArthur's headquarters said that the Americans had been forced to pay high prices for the Manila operation. Continuing, it confessed the difficulty of further moves due to the fact that the ground was laid with mines. A certain American commander named Colonel White also said that the streets of Manila had been converted into Japanese artillery positions and that it was almost impossible to dispatch scouts to those areas.

As to the accuracy of Japanese artillery fire, a UP correspondent reported that the American forces had faced the most tenacious resistance put up by Japanese artillery units in Manila and quoted some of the remarks made by American soldiers. Sergeant Kenneth Scott is reported to have remarked that the Japanese hits were so accurate that the bullets seemed to have been dropped straight on the heads of the Americans. He further wondered, if the Japanese knew exactly what the Americans had planned to do, adding he could not imagine where the Japanese were located. A First Class Private admitted the fact that the Americans were greatly annoyed by the Japanese fire.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE RAPS 'BIG 3' CRIMEA AGREEMENT

Held As 'Sell-Out' of Poland; Reaction in London to Results Is Varied

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Republican Representative Okonski from Wisconsin interrupted the general House acclaim of the Crimean big-three agreement today to announce it as "a sell-out of Poland," according to a Washington dispatch.

The Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference, Okonski said, "represents a victory for Goebbels." He termed the Crimean communique" a stab in the back to the most freedom-loving people, the Poles, who have done more to fight Nazism than any other nation on earth."

Okonski took the floor after two members of the Foreign Affaires Committee had spoken in praise of the Crimean agreements.

The Scripps-Howard papers, throughout the country, meanwhile, lined themselves against the agreement reached in the Soviet-Polish question and launched a nation-wide campaign to re-discuss the question at the San Francisco conference.

Delegates Named

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The White House revealed today that President Roosevelt has appointed the following to be members of the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference to be held on April 25 at San Francisco, according to a Washington dispatch: Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, chairman; Cordell Hull, Senator Tom Connally (chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee), Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Representative Sol Bloom (chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee), Representative Eaton, Commander Harold Stassen (former Republican Governor of Minnesota), and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College.

Mr. Hull will serve as senior adviser to the United States delegation, it was further revealed.

Reaction Varied

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—First London comments on the Crimea Conference are by no means all enthusiastic and the Bulls reports from London said that above all two things were criticized in the British capital, namely, the absence of a clearly formulated anti-Axis armistice conditions to be imposed on Germany and the lack of decision concerning the war in East Asia.

The vagueness of the armistice terms for Germany is considered in London as the gravest mistake of anti-Axis political warfare while it was generally hoped that the conference would remedy this shortcoming.

No less disappointing in London quarters, according to the Bulls report is the lack of any indication concerning the war in East Asia.

An interesting report was also forthcoming from the London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter who is generally well-informed about opinions in London political quarters. He seriously doubted that the decisions reached at in Yalta will work out in practice although theoretically all the differences appeared to have been eliminated.

BRITAIN AGREES TO JOIN NEW TRADE UNION BODY

Citrine Finally Gives in to U.S., Soviet Demands on Proposed Federation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—Finally giving in to the demands made by American and Soviet representatives, Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, in an eagerly awaited speech at this afternoon's session of the World Trade Union Conference declared that the "British Trades Union Congress will join the proposed new World Trade Union Federation—but on conditions," according to a London dispatch.

Still unrelenting in his insistence on knowing its constitution before agreeing to relinquish the International Federation of Trade Unions, Citrine declared, "We have a right to see the completed article and assurance it will be better and stronger and in every way more efficient before we relinquish our hold."

Citrine made certain counter-proposals which were worked out with the American delegation in discussions which had been going on all morning and are therefore likely to meet with final approval although details may be altered when the plans go to the commission of the conference.

American Sidney Hillman's proposals for the new World Trade Union Federation were endorsed by Soviet and Australian Trade Union Federation, but criticized by Walter Schevenels, Secretary of the existing International Federation of Trade Unions.

Schevenels' main point of criticism was that the present unity was insufficient and charges that the Soviet refusal to join the old International Labor Organization was an example of the differences which had still to be overcome. Vassili Kuznetsov, the Soviet delegate, immediately countered that the Soviet reasons for remaining outside the ILO (International Labor Organization)—known to everyone except Schevenels—involved the whole history of Soviet relations with the League of Nations. "I hope we shall have an opportunity to discuss with Schevenels why in 25 years the ILO did not open its doors to the Soviet Trade Unions," Kuznetsov stressed.

Leaving For Mexico Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, after consulting with Soviet officials in Moscow is scheduled to leave the Soviet capital for Mexico City to attend the Pan-American Foreign Secretaries' Conference which will commence on February 21, according to a Moscow report.

Signing Declaration

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 13.—The Governments of Paraguay, Ecuador and Peru will sign the United Nations' Declaration at the White House tomorrow, according to a Washington dispatch.

B-29's Hit Tokyo, Nagoya

One B-29 bomber raided Nagoya at 8 p.m. on Tuesday. At 3:30 a.m. the next day another enemy bomber penetrated the skies over Tokyo and its vicinity and dropped some bombs. Shortly after 10 a.m. the same day two B-29's carried out a reconnaissance flight over the Nagano and Kanto districts.

NEW 'BIG THREE' PROGRAM MEANINGLESS, SAYS IGUCHI

Nothing Fresh in Anti-Axis Communique, He Says; Stresses Germany's Will to Win

There is nothing new to comment upon in the joint communique issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union on the results of the Crimea Conference, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, told correspondents at his foreign press conference on Wednesday.

Mr. Iguchi pointed out that on all questions relating to Germany, all the grandiose schemes which the three Powers claimed to have agreed upon were meaningless while the war continued and the end was not yet in sight. He said, "It is our confident expectation that the people of Germany will give their answer to the three Powers by resolute action on the battlefield in a language more eloquent than words."

Touching on Anglo-American hypocrisy on the Polish issue, Mr. Iguchi declared that "they have sold Poland down the river in one of the most shameful acts in the game of power politics the modern world has known." Observing that "they have thereby turned their backs on the very cause for which Britain with assured American backing entered the war—the preservation of Polish integrity," Mr. Iguchi stressed, the fate of this small country is a living example of the continuing menace under which all small nations must live as mere pawns in the chessboard of international power politics."

Comment Follows

Mr. Iguchi's comment follows:

"The heads of the Governments of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain have issued a joint communique on the results of their conference held in the Crimea. To make a comment upon it would be practically to repeat my comment of last Friday on the previous joint announcement of the Three Power Conference. However, in the light of the further details disclosed by the communique, I feel that some of the points previously made by me should be re-emphasized.

"As to all the questions relating to Germany—military defeat, occupation, control, disarmament, reparations and so forth—it is hardly necessary for me to say that all the grandiose schemes which the three Powers claim to have agreed upon are meaningless while the war continues and the end is not yet in sight. This is a total war. The German people are fighting it in all their totality with unflagging confidence in their strength and ability and with steadfast faith in their ultimate victory. Upon the German people, therefore, the plans announced by their enemy do not have the least effect. If there is any effect it will be that the German people will be stimulated even more in their intense determination to fight with supreme vigor. It is our confident expectation that the people of Germany will give their answer to the three Powers by resolute action on the battlefield in a language more eloquent than words.

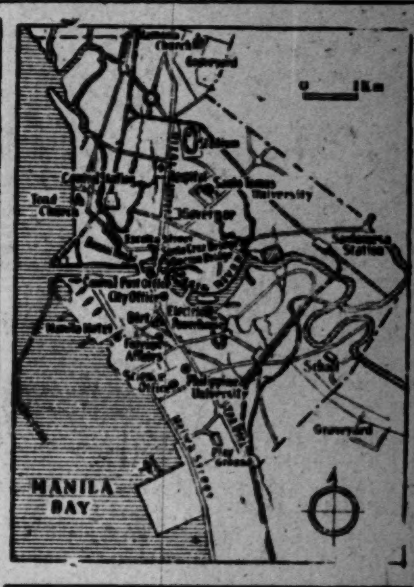
"For all their professions of noble idealism and fair play, the United States and Britain have at last definitely exposed their truly faithless nature. They have sold Poland down the river in one of the most shameful acts in the game of power politics the modern world has known. While reaffirming their faith in the Atlantic Charter which they had previously on many occasions consigned to the wastepaper basket, they have agreed to the territorial revision of Poland without one word of consent on the part of the Polish people. They have played with the fate and interests of these people to secure selfish ends. They have thereby turned their backs on the very cause for which Britain with assured American backing entered the war—the preservation of Polish integrity.

Menace to Small States

"The fate of this small country is a living example of the continuing menace under which all small nations must live as mere pawns on the chessboard of international power politics. It may well be recalled in this connection that only on January 6th, in his annual message to Congress, Roosevelt emphatically declared that power politics must be denied as a controlling influence in international relations.

"As to their plans for the creation of a postwar peace machinery based on the Dumbarton Oaks proposal, America's sinister ambitions to possess the largest army, navy, air force, shipping, oil and other material resources in the world as well as to secure strategic military, naval and air bases in all parts of the world are well known not only to us but even to those now supposedly allied with America. This trend of American world policy will in itself be the foremost contributing factor in the eventual failure of the Dumbarton Oaks scheme—a failure probably more tragic than that of the old League of Nations.

"The realities of international politics in the anti-Axis camp which reveal the divergent aims and purposes for which each member is fighting lead us to the conclusion that the developments which are yet to unfold whether in the military or political field will sooner or later disprove the high claims of the Crimea Conference. Future world peace and security cannot be found by driving hard bargains for personal gains at the cost of others, but by a just and honest statesmanship which is guided by the principles adhered to by Japan which Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu has explained as excluding none but inviting the collaboration of all."



ENEMY TROOPS TRAPPED NORTHWEST OF LOCHANG

500 of Hostile Group Also Are Mopped Up by Japanese in Vicinity of Onyuan

By N. NAGASAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

CANTON-HANKOW FRONT, February 13.—Crack Units of the Japanese Forces, pursuing the routed enemy into the eastern section of the Canton-Hankow line following the occupation of Shaokwan, encircled and mopped up 500 of the enemy troops in the vicinity of Onyuan, 70 kilometers southeast of Shaokwan, at about 8 a.m. of February 9.

The Japanese Units advancing from Central China area also trapped 2,000 of the remnant enemy forces near Pingshek, 20 kilometers northwest of Lochang, a few days ago and are still continuing their cleaning up operations.

4 Enemy Planes Blasted

Domei

HANKOW, February 13.—Japanese Forces shot down two and damaged two enemy P-40 planes out of about ten P-40's and P-51's that penetrated into Wuhan area about 4 p.m. of February 11 and raided the area for about 30 minutes.

Taiwan Raided

About 60 enemy bombers, 30 planes each of B-24's and B-25's, protected by escorting fighters raided Takao, Tainan and eastern coast areas in Taiwan for about two hours from 12:30 p.m. of February 13. The enemy raiders came from a Philippine base. Bombing and strafing operations were directed against military and transportation facilities and ships, but the damage caused to our side was extremely small.

TOLL OF MOROTAI ENEMY

By T. YAMAZAKI

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT, February 13.—The Japanese Forces on Morotai Island have taken a toll of 4,000 enemy dead or wounded in the 150 days since the enemy landings on September 15 of last year. The average of 10 enemy killed by one Japanese soldier is the brilliant record established by the continued mobile Japanese operations.

Furthermore, the surprise landing of the Japanese Storm Party on January 10 led by Commander Ouchi has greatly bolstered the fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces and struck deadly fear into the enemy camp. The Japanese storm parties have come to be designated as "demons of the night" by the enemy.

The composite results obtained up to the present are: killed or wounded 4,616, blasted 10 AA guns, howitzers and machine guns, 350 drums, 113 tents, shelters and supply dumps, five boats and seven vehicles, in addition to two trench mortars, 14 boxes of shells for the same and one machine gun seized.

DEADLY STRUGGLES FEATURING FIGHTING IN MANILA SECTORS

Japanese Charge Into Enemy Forces Penetrating Into Nichols Airfield

By H. HIRAYAMA

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 14.—The fighting in the southern sector of Manila has assumed increased tempo since February 8, with the opposing forces locked in deadly struggles for the capture of positions.

Against the Japanese Army and Navy Forces defending Manila, the enemy has been pushing his drive simultaneously from the north, south and east, under cover of bombings. However, the Japanese, hampering the enemy move, have been exacting a heavy toll from the enemy.

Part of the enemy troops which had entered Paco and continued their southward advance, appeared behind the Japanese Forces and on February 10 occupied the runway at Nichols airfield. Nothing daunted, however, the Japanese Army and Navy Forces in close cooperation, have been conducting bayonet-charges into the enemy forces. Their fighting spirit is running higher than ever.

The city of Manila has been converted into a sea of flames. The Intramuras section in the old Spanish town is burning due to the enemy blind bombings. The historic spots connected with Jose Rizal, national patriot, and other Catholic buildings are being wrecked one after another

Fighting Is Furious

By M. MATSUZAKI

Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST LUZON FRONT, February 13.—While enemy attacks in Manila are daily intensified, the central section of the city still remains under Japanese control.

The salient of the American invasion forces in Manila has gradually moved toward the eastern section of the city by detour movements and some of the enemy detachments which crossed the Pasig River over its upper stream are apparently attempting to penetrate into the heart of the city from the east and south. On February 10, a large number of hostile scout planes were observed over this area while the former American barracks at McKinley in the southeastern part of the city became the focal point of enemy attacks. Embittered fighting developed between the Japanese and American forces along the line between the barracks and the sea coast of Pasay.

Japanese anti-aircraft batteries shot down one of the hostile scout planes persistently circling over Japanese positions and also a Douglas transport plane which apparently carried a high-ranking officer in command of the air formations. Storm units of the Japanese Army and Naval Forces repulsed enemy attacks at the Nichols airfield while severe counterattacks are being made against enemy amphibious tanks at a village on the bank of the Pasig in the McKinley sector.

Simultaneous closing-in assaults were made by Japanese Army and Navy Units at a number of sectors from the night of February 10 to the morning of the following day. At the Nichols airfield area, the Japanese inflicted 50 casualties on the enemy and blasted trench mortar and machine-gun positions. Japanese Units occupying the market area in the southeastern section of Manila also carried out closing-in raids against enemy positions, shattering a hostile artillery observation post and inflicting 30 casualties on enemy troops. These units are reported to be further enlarging their war results.

A total of 10,000 shells and bombs were concentrated on Japanese positions on the same night while our batteries established to the north also responded to enemy attacks with accurate shelling.

In spite of their numerical inferiority, Japanese troops stationed north of Aga have successfully checked the two enemy divisions landed at Nasugbu which have been fretfully attempting to force their way toward Manila to reinforce their comrade forces there. On February 10, the Japanese in daring closing-in assaults either killed or wounded 90 enemy soldiers as well as destroying two guns and a large number of motor lorries.

BERLIN SPOKESMAN RAPS 'BIG THREE' COMMUNIQUE

Magna Charta of Misery Strengthens Fighting Spirit Of Reich, Says Schmidt

Domei

BERLIN, February 13.—"The communique issued on the Crimea Conference is excellent." Dr. Paul Schmidt, spokesman of the German Foreign Office told foreign press correspondents in Berlin today, "for in effect it aids the German leaders to maintain and strengthen the war morale of the German people." He declared triumphantly that this document will inspire "millions of people in Germany to stake everything. Millions will be determined to wage guerilla warfare."

The spokesman described the document as a "Magna Charta of Misery" and that "hatred and the will to destroy are the dominating features of this document."

Dr. Schmidt pointed passionately: "Every German after having read the communique will know that he will never suffer so much as when this plan of Yalta is put into practice. For this reason, millions of people in Germany will be determined to stake everything they have."

"Millions will wage guerilla warfare and every German before he dies will try to take five or ten enemies with him to the grave," he said. "Everyone is acquainted with the reports about the murders by the Soviet soldiers in the eastern provinces of Germany. Millions of Germans will pay back murder by murder. Eighty million people will know how to defend themselves. We have gathered experience in the smaller countries."

Dr. Schmidt for these reasons described the Yalta communique as a "document of stupidity" and stressed that it could never be put into practice because it did not draw into consideration the German will to resist.

"I do not believe that the military forces of the Reich will not be able to bring about a change in the military situation in the near future," Dr. Schmidt asserted. "There have been worse situations in the history of war than the one in which Germany finds herself today."

He particularly urged the anti-Axis to take more into consideration the "peculiar tenacity of the German military and political leadership" as well as the "extended position of the advanced Soviet armies."

Dr. Schmidt continued, "So far as the relations among the anti-Axis leaders are concerned, the Crimea Conference was a triumph for Marshal Josef Stalin who has scored a victory in all the essential points." The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared that Marshal Stalin had "scored a victory in the Polish and Yugoslav questions" and that he had scored a point by the very fact that the communique had "remained mute on the questions of southeastern Europe."

F.D.R. MAY VISIT FRANCE

Report Unconfirmed in Paris; Trip in Spring Likely

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 13.—Although French papers this morning quoted dispatches from Washington that President Roosevelt may visit France on his way back from the Crimea Conference in an attempt to appease French disappointment in not being included at the meeting, there is no confirmation of the report, a Paris dispatch disclosed today. On the contrary, reports said that there is every indication that Roosevelt will not visit France before spring.

F.D.R. To See Pope

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—President Roosevelt will visit Pope Pius XII in Rome before his return to the United States after the Crimea Conference, according to usually well-informed sources in London.

Dardanelles Discussed

Domei

GENEVA, February 12.—A report on the "Big Three" Conference published in the Sunday Times opines that Ankara believes that the Dardanelles problem was among the subjects discussed at the parley, says a London report.

It is believed that the Soviet Union would insist that all traffic restrictions through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles be cancelled and that the areas along both banks of the straits be demilitarized. The British paper does not object to this plan—it merely adds that this would mean the end of Turkish sovereignty.

French Civilians Intact

Domei

GENEVA, February 13.—About [illegible] French civilians are in the German strongholds of St. Nazaire and Lorient, states the French news agency, and only 12,000 civilians took the opportunity to leave those towns.

19,000 U.S. Soldiers In France Desert: Rob Army Supplies

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—U.S. authorities in Paris, in an announcement regarding mass desertions of American troops in France, have revealed that the number of deserters totals 19,000 or one division and a half. The announcement also disclosed that the number of deserters from American formations has already reached a figure twice as high as before the invasion. Most of these deserters have formed more or less large bands, and with goods, stolen from American stores, they have opened their own black market. In Paris alone more than 4,000 men of the American military police are engaged in hunting these bands. Conditions in England also are not much better. Some 700 men of the military police are being employed in London for the same kind of work. Articles and equipment, stolen from army stores are now to be found in almost all French towns, the announcement added.

POLES ARE EMBARRASSED

2 More Ministers Quit Arciszewski Cabinet Owing Conflict

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—A new peril confronts the Polish refugee regime in London with the sudden change in the stand of the Christian Democrat Party by the resignation today of Bronislaw Kuznierz, Justice Minister, and Stanislaw Sopicks, Administrative Planning Minister, from the Arciszewski Cabinet. Kuznierz and Sopicks, representing the Christian Democrat Party, had been included in the Arciszewski Cabinet at the time of the re-organization of the refugee government in November of last year.

The Farmers' Party, headed by the former Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, had taken an anti-Arciszewski stand from the beginning, but the present change of front of the Christian Democrat Party now leaves only the rightist National Democrat and the Socialist Parties supporting the Arciszewski regime.

OPPOSE DEMAND TO CHIANG

16 Chinese Papers Against Recent Manifesto by 10 Others

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Sixteen Chinese newspapers published in the Western Hemisphere today took issue against the manifesto issued recently by 10 other Chinese papers in the Western Hemisphere which demanded an end of the Chiang Kai-shek government, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The sixteen papers, led by the Young China and the Nationalist Daily, both published in San Francisco, pointed out Chiang's promise of a People's Congress before the end of the war.

The papers, in addition to the two San Francisco publications, were the Chinese Nationalist Daily, New York; Chinese Journal, New York; San Ming Morning Post, Chicago; Shing Sah Po, Toronto, Canada; New Republic, Victoria, B.C.; United Chinese News, Honolulu; Man Sen Yat Po, Havana, Cuba; Man Shing Po, Lima, Peru; La Republican, Panama; Lam Foung, Paramenbo, Dutch Guinea; Republic News, Jamaica, British West Indies; Quiu Shin, Mexico; Chinese Youth, San Francisco, and Youth Director, Los Angeles

Truce Terms Revised

Domei

ZURICH, February 13.—The Soviet and Rumanian Governments today signed an agreement providing for the revision of the truce terms concluded between them, whereby the Rumanian Government will pay as reparation to the Soviet Union a sum amounting to $300,000,000 to be paid up in petroleum, cereals, lumber, ships, machinery etc., during the coming six years.

Issuing 1,000 Yuan Notes

Domei

NANKING, February 9.—The Central Reserve Bank of China will issue 1,000 yuan notes in view of the increased demand for reserve bank notes and for the purpose of effecting smooth circulation and stabilization of the currency, it was announced by the National Government of China yesterday. The Finance Ministry had already issued 500 yuan notes some time ago.

Nanking Blind-Raided

Domei

NANKING, February 12.—Four P-51's of the American air force in China penetrated into the Nanking area about 2 a.m. today and blindly bombed the airfield and Hsiakwan areas.

CHUNGKING WELCOMES CRIMEA MEET DECISIONS

Said God Augury Indicating Future Cooperation of 3 Powers in E. Asia Problems

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Chungking circles, though previously expressing dissatisfaction for not being invited to the three-Power meeting, welcomed the decisions agreed upon at the Crimean Conference as a good augury indicating the future cooperation among the three Powers concerned regarding the various problems in East Asia and the attitude of the Soviet Union, according to an AP dispatch from Chungking.

It was obvious, the report said, that Chungking circles were greatly relieved by the unity of purpose emerging from the conference especially on the Polish question on which it had been feared snags might have been struck.

Heretofore, Chungking had stressed its continued recognition of the Polish exile Government in London, but it was expected to follow the lead of the United States and Britain in recognizing the prospective provisional Polish Government.

The AP report stated that Chungking regarded the decisions of the conference as an effective rejoinder for the Japanese hopes of discord among the Big Three and it was generally believed in Chungking that the agreement on the destruction of German militarism serves as a basis for a similar accord in the future on the extirpation of Japanese militarism and that in essentials the plan for Germany will be applied to Japan.

Proposes Anti-Nippon Resolution

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—Chungking's representative to the World Trade Union Congress now being held in London, has, according to a London dispatch, offered for adoption by the Congress a resolution saying that the war efforts against Japan should continue to be conducted with vigor even after the defeat of Germany. The resolution reads:

"Even after Germany is defeated, the war efforts of the various anti-Axis countries which are at war with Japan shall be continued without any change in attitude toward Japan.

"All the labor organizations participating in the present Congress, except the trade unions in the Soviet Union, pledge to assist in the strengthening of the war efforts to bring about a realization of Japan's unconditional surrender."

TAYLOR RECEIVED BY POPE

Rumor Rife That F.D.R. May Visit Vatican After Parley

Domei

ZURICH, February 11.—Myron C. Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt, was received in audience for the fourth time by Pope Pius XII on February 6, says a Rome dispatch.

The general understanding is that during the audience Taylor reported on the progress of the "Big Three" Conference.

Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's personal adviser, and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., U.S. Secretary of State, are among the other Americans who have recently been received in audience by the Pope. Naturally the air in diplomatic circles in Europe is thick with reports about the possible implications of the act of the Pope who has granted audiences to several high American officials in a short space of time.

The very keen interest of observers has been aroused by the cancellation of the usual Papal audiences scheduled for February 14, because the Pope has an appointment to keep on that day. The sudden change in the Pope's schedule led to the revival of the opinion that on the way home from the "Big Three" Conference Roosevelt might stop at Rome for a meeting with the Pope. However, Taylor himself has denied the truth of such a rumor.

In the light of the stage into which the war situation in Europe has passed, observers refuse to disbelieve altogether in the possibility of Roosevelt seeing the Pope on his return from the "Big Three" meeting.

Italians Find Asylum

Domei

MILAN, February 13.—A "week of refugees" is being held in northern Italy now for nearly 1,000,000 refugees from the occupied territories and central Italy who have found asylum in the Fascist-Socialist Republic. Especially numerous Sicilians and Neapolitans are forming large refugee colonies in the upper Italian cities with their own societies, newspapers and theatres. Numerous settlers from the Italian colonies, together with their families, also fled to northern Italy when the British and Americans invaded southern Italy. Their number is estimated at roughly 100,000. The Fascist State has taken over the important task of looking after the welfare of all these refugees.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 13

In Hungary, our fighting groups advanced east of Lake Balaton against tenacious enemy resistance up to the Sarviz Canal.

In the Slovakian border area, Soviet attacks were again repelled. Northeast of Bielitz, the enemy penetration made on the day before was sealed off and narrowed down. In lower Silesia, our formations frustrated in counterattacks renewed Soviet attempts to cut off the fortress of Breslau from its rear communications and southwest of the town the enemy lost 60 tanks in a narrow area. As the battle continued it expanded to the area around Goldberg, to the Queiss and Bober section north of Sagan.

In southern Pomerania, the Soviets put up feelers toward Stargard without being able to gain a success against our reinforced and strengthened defensive front. Between Kammin and Graudenz continuous enemy pressure to the north resulted in fierce fighting especially in the wooded region of the Tucheler Heath which is difficult to survey.

Our garrison of Posen destroyed in the period from January 20 to February 10 a total of 91 enemy tanks of which 43 were destroyed by Panzerfaust, 144 guns and 31 lorries.

In East Prussia, the enemy attacked at Frauenburg on either side of the Elbing-Koenigsberg Highway with the support of numerous tanks but he was not able to score the attempted breakthrough. On the remaining front a number of individual enemy attacks failed in heavy local fighting. In Samland, the remnants of the 91st Soviet Guard Infantry Division which were encircled for several days west of Thierenberg were wiped out while on the Courland front southeast of Libau, enemy thrusts supported by tanks were without success.

In the west, our tanks and panzer grenadiers started counterattacks yesterday between the lower Rhine and the Meuse. In grim fighting they repelled the British troops into Reichswald and shattered enemy counterattacks several times with severe bloody losses to the enemy. East of Gennep bitter fighting continues. On the Roer front, flood and bogginess were the reason for the continued lull in the fighting while the American pressure between Schleiden and Prym has abated owing to the enemy's great losses. The enemy attacks failed or were stopped in our counterattacks. On the Sauer, the enemy joined his bridgeheads between Wallersdorf and Echternach but his attempts to advance further northward were frustrated while traffic across the river was heavily hit by our artillery.

In central Italy, the U.S. 92nd Infantry Division, consisting mainly of Negroes, after its heavy losses did not resume the attacks on the Ligurian coast. Our strongpoints behind the enemy lines for several days in bitter fighting resisted all enemy attacks until relief reached them and in the fighting at the Ligurian coast, the enemy lost a total of 22 tanks.

In Croatia, enemy attacks in the Mostar area abated. In the larger area of Virovitica, the entire Drave bank north and east of the town was cleared of the enemy.

Last night, British terror fliers bombed Stuttgart and indiscriminately raided several rural districts in south and southwest Germany as well as the northwestern German area.

London was again shelled by our retaliation weapons yesterday.

BACKS WORLD LABOR BODY

Hillman Proposes New Organization To Replace Existing One

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—Sidney Hillman of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations this afternoon opened a debate on one of the most important questions before the World Trade Union Conference—whether or not a new world organization should be set up to replace the International Federation of Trade Unions, according to a London despatch. Hillman concretely proposed that the conference should create a new world labor organization and that it should meanwhile set up a representative committee to act as the continuation committee at first and later become a provisional executive of the new organization. Immediately after Hillman's speech the conference was adjourned until tomorrow.

Peru Declares War

Domei

LISBON, February 13. — The Peruvian Government yesterday declared war on Germany and Japan, according to a Lima dispatch.

Facts Worth Noting

Spanish Government

Gen. Francisco Franco—Chief of State
Jose Felix de Lequerica—Foreign Min.
Gen. Carlos Asensio—War Minister
Joaquin B. Burin—Finance Minister
Demetrio C. Segura—Industry and Commerce Minister
Ramon Serrano Suner—Justice Minister
Jose A. Giron de Velasco—Labor Min.
Jose I. Martin—Education Minister
Vice Adm. Salvador M. Fernandez—Public Works Minister
Gen. B. Perez—Interior Minister
Miguel Primo de Rivera—Agriculture Minister
Vice Adm. Salvador Moreno—Navy Min.
Maj. Gen. Eduardo Gallarza—Chief of Air Staff
Gen. Augustin Munoz-Grande—Commander of Blue Division
Jose Luis Arrese—State Minister. Also Secretary General of Falange
Lt. Gen. Yoldi L. Orgaz—High Commissioner in Tetuan. Also Commander at Spanish Morocco
Brig. Gen. Barroso y Sanchez Guerra—Vice-Chief of Staff
Brig. Gen. Luis Armada de los Rios—Military Governor of Cadiz
Fernandezs Cuesta—President of Cortes (Parliament)
Carreiro Blanco—Undersecretary of State

URGENT PRICE MEASURE ANNOUNCED BY NANKING

Tani Pledges Japanese Support Of Action to Stabilize People's Livelihood

Domei

NANKING, February 11.—The National Government of China has adopted vigorous and urgent measures against high prices, which result from reckless price maneuverings of malcontents and their hoarding of materials. An ordinance carrying out the necessary steps was announced today. As a result, the prices on February 5 have been fixed as the standard market prices. A strict order prohibiting voluntary raising of prices was issued at the same time.

The measure will be enforced first of all in Nanking and Shanghai and then spread to other cities.

Cheng Kung-po, President of the Executive Yuan, issued a statement in connection with the new measure and earnestly hoped for its observance by the Government officials and people.

Ambassador Masayuki Tani also issued his statement pledging the determination of the Japanese Government and people to give full support to the measure.

Tani Promises Support

Domei

NANKING, February 11.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, issued a statement today supporting the emergency measure on prices announced by the National Government of China.

The following is the substance of his statement:

The National Government of China is steadily pursuing the realization of its three great policies, the establishment of peace, purification of thought, and increase of production. Especially in regard to the increase of production, the National Government is making strenuous exertions for strengthening the fighting power of Japan and China, but also for the purpose of creating the previous condition for stabilized livelihood in China. For these purposes, the National Government is taking every possible effort, which commands our admiration.

In the belief that stabilized livelihood in this country is an essential condition for the revival of China, which, in turn, is the prerequisite for the development of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Government has been making unstinted cooperation and assistance regarding the measures adopted by the National Government. In proportion to the bitterness of the present struggle, the resolve of the Japanese Government to assist the National Government has grown stronger than ever before. The measure on the reestablishment of Chinese economy, recently announced by the Japanese Government is an expression of the immutable attitude maintained by Japan since the declaration of her new policy toward China. The economic policy mentioned above is designed for the cooperation with the National Government in the vigorous execution of the measures adopted by the latter.

In spite of the policy of the National Government, there are still certain elements in China, who, in defiance of the intentions of that Government, are pursuing their selfish interests, obstructing production and at the expense of the people in general. At this juncture, the National Government has adopted an emergency measure on prices, in order to stabilize national livelihood while pushing forward the production necessary for strengthening the fighting power of the Axis. The price measure, which will be enforced from the beginning of the lunar new year, will put an effective curb on prices and speculations, a measure which is sure to be hailed by the whole nation.

In this measure, the National Government has the wholehearted support of the Japanese Government, and in response to the demand of the National Government, the Japanese authorities and private individuals in China will cooperate to the utmost extent. In the execution of the new measure, the Chinese and Japanese nationals will be treated on an absolutely equal basis. Any Japanese guilty of illegalities will be severely dealt with, in accordance with regulations.

Opposes Intermarriages

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—The Archbishop of Paris has instructed priests in the capital to discourage marriage between Allied soldiers and French girls because he said that such marriages in the last war had unsatisfactory results, according to a Paris dispatch. A survey in 1936 showed that out of 10,000 marriages with American soldiers in World War I, 8,000 had ended in divorce or separation.

6,017 Yanks Lost

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—The United States Navy Department announced today that the total personnel loss of the United States merchant fleet from September 27, 1941 to January 31, 1945 was 6,017, according to a Washington dispatch.

BYRNES SEES HARD VICTORY

Warns Against Optimism Following Return From Crimea

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 13.—James Byrnes, director of the U.S. Office of War Mobilization, who attended the Crimea Conference has returned to Washington, according to a report from that city.

Commenting on the conference in a press interview, Byrnes warned that victory will not come in Europe as swiftly as some optimists in the country expected.

He also declared that President Roosevelt's plan for solving the problem of voting procedure in the proposed international security organization was accepted at the Tripartite Conference. Moreover, he revealed that the declaration in the joint communique concerning "liberated" Europe was written and proposed by the President, who acted as chairman of the conference.

FRANCE MUM ON REPORTS ANNOUNCED BY 'BIG THREE'

No Official Statement Made Yet As De Gaulle Said Studying Full Text

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 13.—No official reports as yet regarding the "Big Three" communique were announced in France today for Foreign Minister Georges Bidault did not get a copy until late last night while President General Charles de Gaulle is still studying the text, it was reported from Paris.

However, the reaction among the French public and political circles is favorable but there is certainly no enthusiasm. Observers said that there is a certain amount of satisfaction that France has been invited to participate in the occupation of Germany in the Allied Control Commission but that is considered a minimum requirement in Paris anyway.

Reports said that even France's participation with the "Big Three" in the settlement of political and economic problems is not thought to be so very much of a concession to France's position in Europe.

An AP report stated that even the "Big Three" definition of German defeat was open to doubt because it could be interpreted in different ways. Certain French quarters, the report added, still maintain that Britain and America really want to give Germany a comparatively mild peace. The real disappointment, the report said was that France was not invited to the conference in the first place.

Disappointment Noticed

Domei

MADRID, February 13—Members of De Gaulle's French Government reserved specific comment on the decisions of the Crimean Conference, but disappointment was expressed that the decisions were made in France's absence, according to a Paris dispatch.

French quarters reiterated De Gaulle's position that France "would not be bound by any decision affecting her interest that was taken without her consultation."

TALKS WITH SWISS BEGIN

Anglo-U.S. Delegates Negotiating to Stop Supplies to Reich

Domei

ZURICH, February 12.—Negotiations for prohibiting shipment of goods from Switzerland to Germany started today in Berne upon the arrival of the American and British delegates to Switzerland, with America represented by Dr. Lauchlin Currie, adviser to President Roosevelt, and Britain by Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. A French delegate also will reportedly participate in the negotiations later on.

The Swiss Government has already prohibited the export of munitions to Germany in compliance with the American and British requests. During the course of the current negotiations, America and Britain are expected to demand the prohibition of exports of various commodities from northern Italy via Switzerland and also the stoppage of supplies of machinery, metal goods and foodstuffs hitherto exported by Switzerland to Germany.

Javanese Make Pledge

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 13. — The Javanese Patriotic Service Corps of Java, at a mass rally of its members held here on February 11 in observance of Japan's National Founding Day adopted a resolution reaffirming their determination to collaborate with the rest of East Asia in the spirit of Universal Brotherhood and of assisting in the war effort in the spirit of the Special Attack Corps. The resolution was then transmitted to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso through the medium of the Domei News Agency.

FIRST RAID ON SAN FABIAN DESCRIBED BY WILD EAGLE

Enemy Barrage Penetrated, Airdrome Blasted, Accurate Hits Scored on Aircraft

By U. URAOKA
Of the Military Press Corps.

CERTAIN BASE.—The first air raid on the enemy airdrome at San Fabian was carried out by Navy Wild Eagles on a certain night. Accurate hits were scored on the aircraft parked on the ground, and the airdrome blasted.

In order to cover his ground operations on Luzon Island, the enemy speedily constructed airfields near Lingayen Bay area. The was done within two weeks of the landing operations.

An account of the first raid on the newly-constructed enemy airfield at San Fabian was given by one of the participating Wild Eagles, as follows:

"We headed straight for the enemy airdrome. Upon reaching our destination, we saw Lingayen Bay and the Agno River painted in a silvery color under the bright beams of the full moon. In the bay, many enemy vessels were clearly seen. At San Fabian airfield some 50 to 60 aircraft of small and large sizes were parked in several columns on the runway. Under an order to fire, we discharged deadly missiles amid groups of aircraft and caused a fire column to rise from one place.

"The enemy high angle guns and high angle machine guns began roaring while searchlights were madly directed toward us. Soon a curtain of fire enveloped us. Penetrating a barrage of fire, some comrade planes were seen closing in on the columns of aircraft, apparently scoring sure hits. Having successfully blasted the airdrome, we headed our planes for home weaving, through the searchlights from the surface craft in the bay."

Sinks Enemy Transport

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 12.—Contacting an enemy convoy in the waters east of Lingayen Bay yesterday morning, a Japanese submarine carried out a fierce attack and instantaneously sank one large enemy transport.

UNRRA for Asia to Meet

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials announced today that the first meeting of the UNRRA Council for the Far East would convene on February 15 in Lapstone, Australia, to plan economic and social reconstruction affecting one-half of the world's population, according to a Sydney dispatch. Representatives of nine governments directly concerned with the area will participate and delegates of 90 other nations are expected to sit in on the discussions. The participating nations are: Australia, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The conference chairman will be Dr. Fu Tslang-ting, former Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Chief of the Political Bureau of the Chungking Executive Yuan.

Hongkong Shrine Ready

Domei

HONGKONG, February 12.—The temporary building of the Hongkong Shrine was recently completed through the efforts of the military, government and civilian labor service groups and the authorities of the Public Works Bureau. The enshrinement ceremonies are scheduled to take place on February 17. The regular festival day has been fixed as October 17.

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Fukuoka—89 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
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Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

BELGIAN CABINET FORMED

Premier Van Acker Announces Full Lineup of Government

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—Belgian Premier Achille Van Acker, Labor Minister in the dissolved Cabinet of Hubert Pierlot, has formed a new "National Unity" Government retaining Paul Henri Spaak as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Premier, according to a Brussels dispatch today.

The new Cabinet, appointed by Van Acker last night, contained 16 names, including his own as Prime Minister and Administrator of Coal.

The new lineup included the following Minister: Gaston Eyskens (Catholic Party) Finance; Adolph Van Glabbeke (Liberal) Interior; Leon Eile Trociet (Socialist) Labor; August Buisseret (Liberal) Education; Edgar De Bruyne (Catholic), Colonies; Henri Pauwels (Catholic), Justice; Eugene Lallemand (Communist), Food; Albert Amreaux (Communist), Health; Ernest Nongsvaux (Socialist), Communications; Albert Desmal (Unaffiliated), Economic Affairs; Hermann Vos (Socialist), Public Works; Louis Delvaux De Fenffe (Catholic), Agriculture; Leo Mundeleer (Liberal), National Defense; Edmond Ronse (Catholic), Information; and, Paul Kronacker (Liberal) Minister of Purchases Abroad.

BERLIN ASPECT CHANGES

Reich Capital Today is Fortified City Ready for Defense

Domei

BERLIN, February 9.—Today the huge stadium in Berlin looks different from what it was in 1936 when it welcomed athletes from all over the world during the Olympic Games. Today special units of the Volkssturm have been assembled in the stadium. They are equipped with Panzerfaust and Panzerschreck which roll through the streets of Berlin with anti-tank guns and lorries. Many of these Volkssturm men are equipped with Tommy guns. Today there are no brass bands because the capital of the Reich has become a city close to the front. Tens of thousands of officials and clerical employes in this city of millions mostly employed in the administration of the state, in industry and commerce which today are no longer vital have ceased working. This does not mean that essential productive work has been disturbed because the specialists of the armament industry have not been drafted. It becomes hardly more evident that Berlin is making ever more intensive preparations for defense. More barricades have been erected in the streets and thoroughfares of the city, while pillboxes and tank ditches are being constructed and long tank and supply columns roll through the town day and night.

Vlassov Army Active

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—A part of the forces of the Vlassov formations is fighting at the Western Front against the British, said the Wilhelmstrasse military spokesman today.

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo. Malai: Shonan. Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta. Lesser Sundas: Singaradja, Denpassar, Borneo: Bandjermasin, Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakan, Samarinda. Celebes: Macassar, Menado. Ceram: Amboina. Timor: Koepang. New Britain Islands: Rabaul. New Guinea: Manokwari.
Others: Hongkong. [illegible]
Closed: Bombay, London, New York.

¥60 BILLION IS DECIDED AS 1945-46 SAVINGS AIM

Exceeds 1944-45 Aim by 50 Per Cent; Equals Two-thirds Of National Income

The national savings goal for the fiscal year of 1945-46 was formally decided as ¥60,000,000,000, at the Cabinet Council held Tuesday, and announced by the Board of Information the same afternoon.

During the current Diet sessions Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata declared that it was desired to fix the national savings goal for the next fiscal year at ¥60,000,000,000. The Finance Ministry called a meeting of the National Savings Encouragement Committee on February 10, and asked for the opinion of the Committee on the national savings goal for the next fiscal year. The Committee replied that ¥60,000,000,000 was regarded proper as the national savings goal for 1945-46.

The national savings goal for the next fiscal year was decided at ¥60,000,000,000, with the intention of meeting the requirement of ¥47,000,000,000 for absorbing the national bond issues and of ¥13,000,000,000 for industrial funds. This is an increase of about 50 per cent compared with the goal of ¥41,000,000,000 for the present fiscal years, and equals two-thirds of the national income for the next fiscal year which is estimated at ¥90,000,000,000.

The Government requests the utmost efforts of the people for attaining this objective of saving ¥60,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year. To this end, the distribution system of daily necessities will have to be adjusted, the control of commodity prices and wages enforced, and the expenditures of the Government and the finances of various enterprises adjusted.

For the 1938-39 fiscal year, the national savings objective was ¥8,000,000,000 and the actual savings ¥7,333,000,000, showing a result of 91.66 per cent; for the 1939-40 fiscal year, the aim was ¥10,000,000,000 and the actual savings ¥10,202,000,000 showing a result of 102.2 per cent; for the 1940-41 fiscal year, the aim was ¥12,000,000,000 and the actual savings ¥12,817,000,000 showing a result of 106.81 per cent; for the 1941-42 fiscal year, the aim was ¥17,000,000,000 and the actual savings ¥16,020,000,000 showing a result of 94.24 per cent; for the 1942-43 fiscal year the aim was ¥23,000,000,000 and the actual savings ¥23,457,000,000 showing a result of 101.99 per cent; for the 1943-44 fiscal year the aim was ¥27,000,000,000 and the actual savings ¥30,988,000,000 showing a result of 114.77 per cent; for the 1944-45 fiscal year the aim was first set at ¥36,000,000,000 and later revised to ¥41,000,000,000, and the actual savings estimated up to the end of December ¥34,500,000,000; the aim for the 1945-46 fiscal year has been set at ¥60,000,000,000.

OVERSEAS BANK SET UP

Opened Wednesday With Hideo Matsukuma as President

The Overseas Bank was formally established Tuesday and opened to business Wednesday, with the promulgation on February 9 of the Overseas Bank Law approved by the Imperial Diet at the present session, to become effective on February 11. The Committee for Preparing the Establishment of the Overseas Bank met on Monday, and completed all necessary preparations for the opening of the bank.

Hideo Matsukuma, Finance Vice-Minister, was concurrently appointed president of the Overseas Bank Tuesday. At the same time the main office of the bank was opened within the Finance Ministry.

With the establishment of the Overseas Bank, affairs concerning the operation of the said bank are to be handled by the Foreign Fund Bureau of the Finance Ministry. To meet this new development, the regulations of the Finance Ministry were revised and put in force Tuesday.

Under the revised regulations, the former Control Section of the Foreign Fund Bureau is named the Foreign Fund Section to undertake affairs concerning the Overseas Bank. Affairs concerning properties abroad, gold production, matters concerning the enforcement of the Gold Production Law, the Gold Fund Special Accounts, inspection according to the Foreign Exchange Control Law and the Gold Production Law, which were formerly undertaken by the Control Section are transferred to the Exchange Section. Of the matters formerly handled by the Exchange Section, those connected with the Exchange Adjustment Special Accounts, and the enforcement of the Exchange Control Adjustment Law will be transferred to the Foreign Fund Section.

News and Views

"Big Three" Conference

By TSURUTARO ADACHI

The "Big Three" Conference finally ending after a week of consultations, an official communique concerning agreements reached at the conference was simultaneously issued by Moscow, London and Washington. The significance of the latest conference, second to be held between Premier Joseph Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt is far greater than their first meeting at Teheran. And first of all, we are greatly interested to know who among the "Big Three" conferees had the biggest say in the conference, who played the leading role and who benefited most. Those persons who believed that the conference would be held at Cairo entirely ignored international power politics, for it was only natural that the conference should be held in Soviet territory.

That the conference was held in the Soviet Union because Premier Stalin could not go far away from home owing to the fact that he had to direct military operations on the Eastern Front is merely sour grapes on the part of the American press.

The real reason why the conference was held in Soviet territory is that the Soviet Union's position among the "Big Three" Powers has become so powerful that the United States and Britain had to bow low before the Soviet Union.

Soviets Are Stronger

In short, it is because the Soviet Union is now stronger than either the United States or Britain.

That the Soviet Union came out a victor in this conference may be correctly gauged from the conference's official communique conspicuously tinged with Premier Stalin's demands. To be sure, it is indicated that in the plan for the disposition of Germany, the Soviet Union approached close to the so-called Morgenthau plan which, however, is strongly opposed by certain American and British circles of no mean influence.

Be that as it may, there is no denying that the Soviet Union turned out victorious from the conference and it may be said that the Soviet Union took all meat out of this conference.

The disposition of Polish and Yugoslavian problems are good illustrations of the Soviet Union's victory. Same is true in respect to enforcing democratic principles in the so-called liberated countries of Europe. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the Soviet Union is based on democratic principles and her political structure is operated under highly democratic principles, there is no reason why the Soviet Union should oppose democratic methods of government.

But, when it comes to the question of applying democratic principles, there is all difference in the world between the Soviet and Anglo-American systems.

Clash of Interests

The present strife and confusion in the occupied territories re the result externally of the influence exerted by the Soviet Union on the one hand and the United States and Britain on the other and internally of a clash between pro-Soviet and pro-Anglo-American factions.

In other words, they are due to the difference in the methods of applying democratic principles.

A mere superficial agreement on the democratic principles between the "Big Three" will never put an end to future strife in Europe.

Superficially considered, the fact that it has been decided to hold meetings of a reparation committee in Moscow, a foreign ministers' committee in London and a world conference in Washington would seem to suggest that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union benefited in the order named.

In reality, however, the case is exactly the reverse of this order. It was the Soviet Union that gained most from this conference and it is now becoming increasingly manifest that Britain's regionalism is being shoved off by the Soviet Union's bilateralism while universalism sponsored by the United States who is seeking world hegemony is floating in the air.

To Get Medical Training

In view of the shortage of doctors, graduates of dental colleges are to be re-educated for one year from April at the medical colleges attached to Keio University and the Tokyo Jikei Medical University. Applicants, mostly from among dentists who are now practising, must first go through the examinations in the elementary medical science, internal diseases and surgery, and 300 are to be allowed to enroll for special training in the third grade of the respective colleges. This new measure is only a temporary device for this year.

Defense Exhibit Reopens

The National Defense Exhibition, which was lauded as highly interesting when held at Isetan Department Store in Shinjuku, has reopened at Matsuzakaya Department Store, Ueno, from Wednesday. Electron incendiaries, used by the enemy for the first time in the January 27 raid on Tokyo, parts of blasted B-29's, life saving devices of the enemy airmen and other articles are on display.

RABAUL DEFENDERS BUILD UNDERGROUND FORTRESS

Subterranean Citadel Has Total Length of 400 Kilometers: Big Farm Created

H. HAMADA
Of the Military Press Corps

RABAUL, February 10.—While the battle is raging at quickening increasing tempo in the Philippines, our troops on Rabaul are holding their island fortress intact and preparing themselves for the day when the tide of war will turn in our favor. Although far removed from the main Japanese supply bases, these hardy defenders of Rabaul are making most of their talents, giving full play to their ingenuity to manufacture cooking utensils, clothes, daily needs and even mines at their remote outpost.

The military weapons which have been forged at this front-line base have proved their true mettle against the enemy. Nowhere has the saying, "Necessity is the mother of invention," been exploited to the last letter as it has been done here in Rabaul. For instance, between intervals spent in warding off enemy aerial or land assaults, the boys have been busily engaged in manufacturing sulphuric acid necessary for storage batteries of motor cars, remodelling motor cars into charcoal burning vehicles and forging plows and spades out of empty oil drums.

In the field of medicine also, the men in Rabaul are accomplishing things which would astonish the best chemists in Japan. Various curatives are being produced from tropical plants, especially a potent potion for malaria cases. How our troops here have created a systematic self-sufficiency in foodstuffs has been told before, but the heroic story behind that accomplishment is worth retelling a hundred times so I will give it to you again.

Create Model Farm

When the Japanese took over Rabaul, it was nothing but a wild jungle aside from the clearing which formed the enemy's military base. Since then our boys have created a model farm, or rather plantation as it should be called because of its magnitude in the midst of the jungle land. Thanks to the characteristic tropical climate, potato patches, tapioca stretches and truck gardens appear alive with the color of ripened crops. It is staggering to one's imagination to think that these troops, who came with the prime object of fighting, have cleared the tangled jungle and plowed a veritable plantation almost equal in acreage to Tokyo Metropolis with their home-made shovels and plows for equipment and their brawny hands as the sole source of energy.

One's astonishment is only increased with the thought that this large-scale agricultural project has been achieved between harrowing enemy raids which come without regard to night or day. As if that were not enough, the men have also had to fight against heat, storms, diseases and prolific hordes of insects. One of the happiest achievements here is the successful harvesting of dryland rice which is now the staple food of the soldiers. At first, various Japanese seeds seemed unsuitable for the tropics, but a little research and experimentation has broken down the climatic barrier.

Strolling along the spacious plantation, I found other vegetables besides those previously mentioned, including eggplants, cucumbers, string beans and others. Aside from these, I learned that native plants which had been proved non-injurious also have been included in the Army diet. And believe it or not, I found a planned self-sufficiency of drinks, sweets and tobacco. There is an abundance of excellent front-line brew concocted from coconut, tapioca and sweet potatoes. Cigarettes and cut tobacco rations vary with the season but production is sufficient to meet the daily requirements of the boys.

In speaking of Rabaul as a fortress, it is best to describe it as an underground citadel. The soldiers' quarters and supply depots are beneath the ground as part of the air-raid shelter. The total length of the underground fortress which has been dug to date is longer than 400 kilometers. At first mention this might not strike one as very long, but practically speaking it is almost equal the distance from Tokyo to Nagoya. One can but bow in reverent respect for the diligence of our Forces when it is considered that this engineering feat has been achieved solely with their hands and by the sweat of their brows.

Patience and Pluck

The combined patience and pluck required for this tremendous task speak well for the ability of the Japanese Forces to hold onto Rabaul despite the enemy's air armadas and numerically superior land forces. The labyrinths of Rabaul's huge tunnels weave in and out of the tricky geographical features of this island, and make them vastly superior to the caves of Corregidor whose pride lay only in their depth of 100 meters.

But above all, it is the men who count and not only technical aspects of such as fortresses, as the fall of Corregidor and the continued resistance put up by our troops in Rabaul testify. Aside from the various official quarters, the underground bastion has a newspaper plant which is issuing a daily for the benefit of the news-thirsty soldiers. Next to letters from home, the greatest pleasure is probably derived from the Rabaul Daily which brings to our doughty garrison here the latest happenings in Japan and the battlefronts of the world.

The saga of Rabaul is the story of men who do not flinch against greater odds, men who find their real strength in bucking against numerically superior weapons and troops, men who do not cry out for help in the face of difficulty but manage to make most of their circumstances. In other words, Rabaul is a true revelation of the Japanese spirit in all its glory.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, February 14

POLITICAL AND STRATEGIC TACTICS OF THE THREE POWERS

ASAHI—The Three Power Conference among America, Britain and the Soviet Union has issued a joint communique which can be summarized under about eight items. It is ironical that Roosevelt and Churchill, who are supposed to have been the promoters of the conference, had to travel all the way to the Crimea in Soviet territory. However, as an official document on the military and political strategies of the anti-Axis issued in the last decisive stage of the war in Europe, the communique requires careful study and analysis. In the face of the present fighting situation, Japan and Germany must not lose their power of correctly judging these strategies.

In examining the communique, it is necessary to look at it from two viewpoints. In the first place, the acute antagonism in the European policies of America, Britain and the Soviet Union, if left as it was, threatened to create a serious rift in the common front of the three Powers, and therefore this second Three Power Conference became necessary in order to overcome this danger. In the second place, in spite of the political danger existing in the relations among the three countries, they have decided on a common political and military strategy in order to maintain the fundamental position of a joint war and its prosecution.

The communique begins with praise on the harmony of the military action taken by the three Powers against Germany. This is because America and Britain, in consternation over the present great offensive of the Red Army, have been afraid lest the Anglo-American forces should be left alone in the last phase of the war against Germany. It also appears that the Polish question which had even been considered as the touchstone in the relations among the three countries, has been found able of solution through the obvious retreat of America and Britain. Also concerning the solution of the Yugoslav regime issue, matters have come to the point that the position of the Tito faction has not been shaken in the least.

Even concerning the question of the disposal of Germany, which has been the focal point of all the European issues, a principle for joint disposal by the three Powers has barely been set up in order that America and Britain may restrain the independent political plans of the Soviet Union. Also the joint declaration concerning "liberated" Europe is confined to a profuse application of America's and Britain's usual "in accordance with the principles of Democracy." However, concerning the final decision on the domestic regimes for each European country after the war, undoubtedly a conflict no less great than that concerning the Polish issue has been left over. All in all, the three Powers have been able to secure a temporary balance of power in Europe and to maintain war collaboration through a formula of strengthening of the Soviet Union's political foothold on one hand and the retreat of impoverished Britain on the other.

However, is this not a fact which rather augments the significance of the joint resolution adopted by the Three Power conference? At least, it must be considered as proof that the three Powers have not abandoned their determination to jointly prosecute their war against Germany. The war situation is too grave to consider this merely as a maneuver, directed against Germany. We must keep in mind the one fact that the three Powers have any way for the time being disposed of all their realistic political conflicts and are about to fight through the important stage of this World War.

From the first half of the war to the present half, America, Britain and the Soviet Union have, through diplomatic and political efforts, time and again overcome the dangers facing their relationship and have eventually adjusted their position for a general offensive against Germany.

Maybe intentionally, maybe in conformity with realities, the communique does not mention anything about the war in the Pacific. However, the greatest problem in the background of the complicated deliberations at the present Conference has been this: How can the war against Japan, which is now being fought by America single-handed, be developed into a joint war by the anti-Axis? One cannot appreciate the full aspect of the present Conference if one ignores America's political operations undertaken toward this purpose. The anti-Axis Conference which, it is announced, is to be called this spring at San Francisco, is a plot instituted by America in an attempt to make Japan the "common foe" of all the anti-Axis. The trend to proceed from the war against Germany to the decisive war against Japan is in accordance with a war plan which America and Britain seem to have firmly maintained also at the present Conference.

The three Powers have also clarified the contents of the "unconditional surrender" plan and have played up the demands it will make for the dissolution of the German Army, thoroughgoing destruction of German military equipment, eradication of the German industry, and reparations in kind.

While watching the determined resistance of the German forces, we must also realize the determination of our enemy in the war against Japan and push all our efforts toward frustrating it.

FOUR WARDENS HONORED

Meritorious Service Rendered in Organizing Convict Labor Corps

Four penitentiary wardens, who had formerly headed the corps of convicts working in outside shipyards, were honorably commended by Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Justice Minister, on February 11. The names of the wardens are Eisaburo Suzuki, Matsujiro Kakehi, Junsaku Kusumoto and Genichi Nakaya.

The prisoners' labor corps for work at shipyards were organized in the beginning of 1943 after consultations with the Navy Ministry. The corps were mobilized at four of the largest penitentiaries in Japan. The men were set to work with the other workers in the construction of E freighters and standard type tankers. The wholehearted work of the corps wrought splendid results, and the merits of their service came to the attention of various quarters.

The four wardens had taken command of the corps and virtually lived with the men for two whole years, and the Justice Minister's commendation was given in view of the meritorious service rendered in increasing the nation's fighting power. They were also presented with a blade of sword each at ceremonies held on February 13 at 10 a.m., which function was attended by many high officials of the Justice Ministry.

VICE-WELFARE HEAD PICKED

Keinoshin Nakamura Given New Post in Koiso Cabinet

Keinoshin Nakamura, Director of the Labor Service Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, was appointed the Welfare Vice-Minister on Tuesday.

At the same time, Koichi Kameyama, Director of the Sanitation Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, was made the Director of the Labor Service Bureau, Governor Shigetami Sawa of Nara Prefecture was appointed Director of the Sanitation Bureau, and Seiju Oda, Director of the Internal Affairs Bureau of Kanagawa Prefecture, was promoted to Governor of Nara Prefecture.

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U.S. STRATEGY IN LUZON BASED ON HUGE SUPPLIES

Despite Force of 10 Divisions Losses Mounting in Face Of Japanese Defense

American strategy is invariably based upon material supplies. This rule has been followed by the Americans in their invasion of Luzon, writes the Tokyo Shimbun. Relying upon their enormous supplies, the invaders are out to destroy the Japanese positions in Luzon. The Japanese Forces are displaying to the highest degree their traditional valor, defying death and striking terror into the heart of the invaders in meeting the American attacks. The eyes of the Japanese are now riveted on the developments in Luzon. But what are the equipment and firearms of the American forces operating in Luzon?

In the organization of the American forces in the Lingayen area, as announced by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters on January 23, the American sixth army under Lieutenant General Walter Kruger consisting of five divisions and one regiment, formed the backbone. Within a few days, however, two or three divisions were added to the American forces, and further on January 30, two more divisions belonging to the American eighth army, which included tank corps, began landing on the shores not far from Manila. The enemy forces in Luzon are now put at 10 divisions including three mechanized divisions.

As is clear also from the organization of American forces fighting in Europe, the American ground forces are composed of mechanized divisions, infantry divisions, motor-car divisions, cavalry divisions, airborne divisions, and chemical divisions, with the first mentioned divisions as the basis. Marine divisions are also added according to circumstances. The strength of mechanized divisions is one-third of the strength of infantry divisions. The enemy divisions in Luzon include three mechanized divisions, which fact shows that the organization of the invading forces follows the regular American pattern.

As may be easily seen from the nature of the offensive dependent on materials, individual enemy divisions are heavily armed. An ordinary mechanized division, which comprises 600 officers and 13,000 men, is equipped, first, with 10,000 revolvers and 2,750 automatic rifles, light and heavy machine guns. The equipment further includes 108 howitzers, 54 anti-tank guns, 52 "self-running" guns, and 54 other guns of various calibers. The tank force, which forms the backbone of a mechanized division, comprises 208 medium-sized Sherman tanks and 146 light tanks in addition to the Sherman tanks armed with 75 millimeter guns. Still further, the standard strength of a mechanized divisions of the enemy comprise 154 armored cars and 890 motor lorries.

As in the case of a mechanized division, an infantry division of the enemy has 600 officers, but the number of men is 15,000. The equipment consists first of 10,600 rifles, 4,100 revolvers, and 679 automatic rifles, light and heavy machine guns, and further of 107 howitzers, 32 anti-tank guns, and 48 other guns, with the inclusion of 1,800 motor lorries.

On this basis, the equipment of the three mechanized divisions and seven infantry divisions in Luzon will reach 1,700 guns, 1,000 tanks, 460 armored cars, and 14,600 motor lorries. The actual number of men is put at 150,000, so there is one gun for every 88 men, one tank for every 150 men, and one motor lorry for every 10 men.

The figures mentioned above are largely theoretical for it is certainly a mistake to assume that the American divisions in Luzon are actually organized on that scale. The average strength of one enemy division in Leyte, for instance, was 12,000, and not 15,000 while the average number of tanks for one division was no more than 150. The actual figures fell far short of the standard strength but still the figures attained were considerable.

Both in offense and defense, the Americans rely upon air force and gunfire, including that of tank guns. The big guns however are of little use in hand-to-hand fighting, and that is exactly the reason why the Americans have a mortal fear of the Japanese closing-in-parties. The American casualties since the landing on Luzon have reached 11,200 in addition to the loss of 114 tanks and 71 guns of various calibers, so the enemy has already lost the strength of one complete division. The enemy losses will mount, as the Japanese are applying tactics which are bound to inflict the maximum losses on the enemy in men and materials.

Regional Council Meeting

The regular conference of the Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils will take place on February 19 at 11:30 a.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence. The conference of the Councillors of the Regional Administrative Councils is also scheduled to take place on February 20 at 9 a.m. at the Home Minister's official residence.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1945

Results of the 'Big Three' Conference

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin have issued a lengthy joint communique which purports to set forth the agreement which they are supposed to have reached in their much-conjectured conference at Yalta in Crimea. It is labor wasted, however, for with Germany continuing to fight with heroic fervor, what grounds can the three have to presume that their one-sided plans can ever be put into effect? Moreover, how little real agreement they succeeded in reaching can be seen from the notable number of important subjects which they have conspicuously left out of their communique. And as to the points on which agreement is claimed to have been reached, the terms will show that the supposed agreement has not resulted from a concord of minds but only from a capitulation of Roosevelt and Churchill to Stalin's position. Whatever success may be claimed for the conference is strictly a Soviet success, for the results can be interpreted as nothing else than the unconditional surrender of Britain and the United States to the demonstrated power of the Soviet Union in their diplomatic warfare.

The decision of the conference to insist on the destruction of both "German militarism and the Nazis" and to set up a joint Control Commission to coordinate the administration of the separate zones of occupation which each of the three Powers hopes to carve out of German territory are the only points on which the Anglo-Americans may pretend to have prevailed over the Soviets. For the Anglo-Americans have feared that the Soviet Union would utilize the Seidlitz Committee to keep Germany's military system intact so as to harness it to Soviet purposes, and that the Soviet Union would insist on a completely free hand to administer independently her own zone of occupation. If these fears had been well-founded, the agreement to insist on the destruction of German "militarism" as well as "Nazism" might indeed represent a Soviet compromise with the Anglo-American point of view.

But in reality the Soviets have conceded nothing to the Anglo-Americans, for it is highly improbable that the Soviets ever had any serious intention of retaining the German military system. The Soviets set much more store on gaining influence over the German working class than upon utilizing the German military class, and the potentiality of the Seidlitz Committee was probably never regarded by the Soviets as anything but a trump card to be kept up their sleeve to intimidate the Anglo-Americans. Consequently the announced decision of the conference merely indicates that the Soviet Union succeeded in getting substantially all she wanted without having to play her trump card, and the establishment of a joint Control Commission means that the Soviet Union will enjoy the opportunity to exert her influence in controlling all the projected zones of occupation instead of only her own zone. She has therefore yielded nothing to the Anglo-Americans in regard to the German problem, as was only to be expected in view of her justified belief that the Anglo-Americans possessed no power to offer her anything tangible in return in, for instance, Poland where the Soviet Union is vitally interested.

The decision to establish a Reparations Commission with headquarters at Moscow can be taken as an unmistakable indication of how complete a victory the Soviets gained over the Anglo-Americans on the German problem.

As for the section of the joint communique which deals with the all-important Polish problem, there can be no question whatever of the resounding character of the Soviet triumph. The reference to the consideration given to the "new situation" brought about by the "liberation" of the country by the Red Army can only mean the acquiescence of Britain and the United States to the Soviet Union's fait accompli in setting up the erstwhile Lublin regime as the Government of Poland. The rigamarole of calling this government the Provisional Government of National Unity and of appointing a tripartite commission to confer with the various Polish leaders is a mere device to provide a formula under which Britain and the United States may assuage the various domestic pressure groups, like the Polish-Americans in the United States, who might otherwise raise too much opposition. It clearly presages the abandonment by Britain and the United States of the exile Polish regime which they have hitherto been committed to support and their formal recognition of the Soviet-controlled Polish Government through the forcible union of the majority of the exiled Poles with that Government and the outlawing of the intransigent minority.

In securing the acceptance of substantially the Curzon Line as the eastern boundary of Poland, the Soviet Union gains, moreover, an ethnically sound demarcation which will contribute materially to the security of her own frontier. At the same time the compensations which Poland is to be encouraged to seek in the north and west in German-populated territories will, by creating racial heterogeneity in northern and western Poland, be conducive to an instability and weakness which will cause Poland to lean more than ever on the Soviet Union. In every respect, therefore, the Soviet Union has come out an overwhelming victor over the Anglo-Americans who had sought to make out of Poland a barrier to the westward expansion of Soviet influence.

The gains of the Soviet Union are further augmented by the commitment of the conference to the support of the Tito-Subasic agreement in Yugoslavia, for it confirms and strengthens the victory which Soviet influence has already gained over British influence in that country.

It is significant that the joint communique makes no mention of Austria. This is an obvious indication that the three Powers were not able to arrive at any agreement on this thorny issue. The silence of the communique with respect to Germany's western boundary also represents an unsettled issue. Here it is possible that the three Powers may have reached some sort of understanding, but it is apparent that no final arrangement could be announced until France, disgruntled at not being invited to the conference, could be forced into acquiescing in its decision. The failure of the communique to make any mention of Asia cannot mean that Asiatic problems were totally ignored. Undoubtedly Churchill and particularly Roosevelt must have pressed for an agreement regarding this area, but Stalin for good reasons of his own obviously did not choose to oblige to the extent of publicly disclosing his intentions as yet.

The rest of the communique dealing with future conferences of the foreign ministers, the forthcoming "United Nations" conference at San Francisco, and the platitude in praise of "unity" is nothing but fully anticipated routine technical detail. Of course there is agreement on these points which bear on nothing new or vital, for even the projected San Francisco conference is nothing more than a logical follow-up of the Dumbarton Oaks conference. Indeed it would call for unusual attention if some such follow-up could not be arranged.

On all essential points, therefore, the communique, stripped of its dissimulating tone of agreement, indicates the victory of the Soviets, the confounding of the Anglo-Americans, and the utter futility of all their abortive plans in the light of the war which they are yet far from having won.

SILK RAISING IN JAVA

Big Development Made—Future Of Industry Bright

Most sericulturists report that the weather and climate of Java are highly suitable for the development of sericulture. In Japan Proper where temperature changes greatly in keeping with the changes of the season, silk raising is carried out twice a year, in spring and in autumn, while in some districts silkworms can only be raised during one season. In Java, however, silkworms can be grown the year round. This is not only due to the favorable climate, but also to the abundant supply of mulberry leaves at any season of the year.

The first fundamental requisite for the successful development of sericulture is to have an abundant supply of mulberry leaves the year round. The climate, soil, and other natural conditions of Java are very suitable for the growth of mulberry trees. Mulberry branches, ten to twelve inches long, when planted in the soil, quickly take root. In three to five months, they yield abundant quantities of excellent leaves for the silkworms to feed on. To make matters easier, the larvae of silkworms in Java mature quickly and form cocoons twenty-three days after they are hatched. This means that they can obtain cocoons in about one half of the time required in Japan.

Sericulturists in Japan are troubled by several silkworm diseases. Silkworm growers in Java, however, meet no trouble of this kind for Javanese silkworms are practically immune to disease. Sericulturists in Japan, on the other hand, must pay constant attention to keep the cocoon boxes and instruments for growing silkworms perfectly disinfected with formalin. Perhaps the reason for the favorable condition in Java is due to the tropical climate which cause the temperature to rise as high as 120 degrees F. Sericulture in Java, has, however, its weak point. The climate of Java is too hot for the production of raw silk with ample viscosity such as the kind produced by spring silkworms in Japan. Javanese raw silk is like the silk produced by the summer silkworms of Japan, which is a little hard.

Selection of Best Species

As stated above, Javanese silkworms build cocoons in about 23 days after they are hatched. This, together with the rapid growth of the mulberry trees, enabled the sericulturists there to raise silkworms about twelve times a year. But, in order to obtain the kind of spring silkworms which can thrive under the scorching heat of the tropical sun, they had to carry out many experiments. The measures taken in this connection were: (1) They hatched the Japanese species on egg-papers imported from Japan, and (2) Cross-breeded the good silkworms. Thus, they obtained various silkworms of Sino-Japanese mixtures, Sino-European mixtures and European-Japanese mixtures. It was after many experiments that they obtained finally a few species which would thrive under the scorching rays of the tropical sun.

The Japanese mulberry trees, when transplanted in Java, grow too quickly, and their leaves become like those of the paulownia unsuitable for immature silkworms to feed on. At first, they used the leaves of those Japanese mulberry trees, picking the leaves when they are very soft. But, the leaves of those Japanese mulberry trees grew hard so quickly that they soon became undesirable. Fortunately, they discovered two different species of the Javanese mulberry trees—the one fit for use in feeding young silkworms, the other fit for use in feeding matured silkworms which have already through the second or the third moulting. The development of Javanese sericulture is partly due to the discovery of these native species of the mulberry trees.

Now that their experience of over ten years has shown that silkworms will thrive on the native mulberry leaves of Java. The silkworm workers are highly satisfied. In quality, Javanese raw-silk is inferior to that of Japan. Nevertheless, it is serviceable for various purposes. One strong point about Javanese raw silk is in its possibility of copious production. This is worth mentioning, for fiber resources are scarce today. This means that the sericulture industry of Java has a very bright future. Now that Java is on the dawn of her independence, sericulture in the country can be developed in any way that the people of Java think fit.

The only difficulty confronting Javanese sericulturists is the harm done by ants, geckoes, and rats, whose immense armies invade the dwellings of the native people in any part of that country. In order to ward them off, they must cover the earthen floors with cement and render the equipment of their cooneries more complete. They must also use effective insecticides. The simplification of these methods in the meantime, will greatly facilitate the development of the sericulture industry in Java.

It is still considered to be a question whether or not the Javanese are capable of reeling silk. In order to reel, silk cocoons must first be boiled in hot water. At first the native women were afraid of hot water. They could not thrust their hands in it for anything. Later, they grew accustomed to the work. They are now glad to engage in the work, because they are given, in return, the pupae which are good to eat. There is no doubt that with proper training, the natives of Java can conduct silk reeling with zeal and interest. As mentioned already, Javanese raw silk is not of excellent quality, and unfit for use in making articles of the best quality. It will, however, be an excellent quality in the making of blankets as a substitute for wool. The sericulture industry of Java, therefore, is worthy of constant attention in the future as a means toward promoting the national wealth of that country.

Especially, the low wages in Java render it easy to start silk raising there. In view of the fact that the native women have some skill in cotton spinning and weaving, there is no doubt that the sericulture industry in Java has a bright future. In rice and sugar cultivation, Java has established an unshakable position for herself in the world. With good possibilities ahead in silk raising and weaving, Java is almost destined to make remarkable economic development.

That Java has various industries is a strong factor in strengthening the chain tying the nations of East Asia. The development of the sericulture industry all over Java, will bring prosperity and happiness not only to the Javanese people, but also to Japan, which will find in silk raising Java a powerful collaborator of Japan.

PROPAGANDA IN WAR

Methods Used in Present Warfare Differ From Those Of Past—Germany Develops New Technique

By YUKIO HARUYAMA

Editor's Note: The following article by Yukio Haruyama appeared recently in the Shincho.

That propaganda forms one of the most effective weapons of warfare was shown as early as during the First European War. Propaganda publications have often been called "paper explosives" as they are at times more effective than real explosives.

In this connection, I recall a story of a number of Russian soldiers who surrendered to the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War. At that time propaganda was on a limited scale as compared with the situation today. These Russian soldiers did not know how to signify their intention to surrender and so one of them approached a Japanese sentinel in the darkness of the night and kissed him on the cheek as a sign that he meant no harm. The Japanese sentinel was surprised and not understanding the Russian's intention as kissing is not practised in Japan tried to stab his enemy with his bayonet. The Russian jumped to his feet and clasped the hands of the Japanese to signify his friendliness. The Japanese then caught on to the intentions of the Russian. When some of the international jurists at that time heard this story, they expressed their view that some form of signifying surrender should be formally decided upon by international law just as military messengers and health members have their way of indicating their missions. But now there is no such embarrassing moments for any soldier. It is well known that wartime propaganda is used at present not only for crushing the enemy's will to fight but to cause an internal collapse within his camp.

New Way of Propaganda

It is since Germany's Polish campaign in the current world war that propaganda came to be positively used as means of international stratagem. Since this campaign, old propaganda technique gave way to the new. The Anglo-American enemies seem to have utilized the German propaganda method in connection with their landing operations on Northern France.

All this reveals the fact that there has risen a new system and method of propaganda. Masaji Mizuno, author of "The Total War and Propaganda War" defines the old propaganda warfare as being more cultural in form. He defines the new sinister, scheming propaganda as "a systematic plan by which one's concealed intention is realized and it is a means of stratagem as a part of a military policy and for this reason it is carried out in concert with espionage and is calculated to inflict injury to the opponent."

The object of my present article is to give some examples of the sinister, scheming propaganda as it is carried out in Europe from the standpoint of culture. But with the turn of the current world war into a decisive stage, the so-called cultural propaganda has almost disappeared today but I shall cite a few cases of such propaganda from the materials in my hands.

Sinister, scheming propaganda is most carried on through three channels, namely, radio broadcasting, publications (newspapers, magazines and pamphlets) and movies. No reports of the enemy indicate the activities of the enemy; their movements are purposely hidden by such reports.

Difference in War Aims

It is in respect of culture that the real differences between the war aims of our nation and those of the Anglo-American enemies reveal themselves. Point Three of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia takes up the problem of culture and declares that "the countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia." Point Five of the same declaration again takes up the problem of culture and says: "The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse ." Thus, while we stress the importance of culture, the enemy's sole object in the war is aggression.

The Pan-American Conference sponsored by the United States for the purpose of placing the nations of South and Central America under American domination . has been made possible by the political and economic pressure of the United States. No effort is ever made to promote the cultural relations in the Western Hemisphere. As has been revealed by the Atlantic Charter and numerous international conferences of the Anti-Axis countries, Churchill and Roosevelt have nothing but their inordinate ambition of world domination in their heads. It is only too natural that the American air forces have been destroying historic monuments in Italy and Germany which are the heritage of European culture. The enemy from the leaders down are the vandals of human culture.

Archibald MacLeish, an American poet, who was the head of the American congressional library and who is an ardent supporter of the Rooseveltian policy, has criticized the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences on the ground that their plans have overemphasized the power politics relationships and that any plan which excludes culture is but a castle built on sand.

Bromfield Critical

Again, Louis Bromfield, writer of the American Middle West, has criticized the policy of the Roosevelt Administration in his article contributed to a recent issue of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Said Bromfield: "Due to the imperfect system of distribution of commodities the desolation of land caused by the scarcity of labor and the government policy of not recognizing profits above 20 per cent of the actual market values, our agricultural villages have been facing an increasing difficulty with the progress of the war. The responsibility for all this lies with the politicians who have left our agricultural system in the condition it was in the past century. This ill has been aggravated by the war and banks in small cities and towns are closing up daily." Pearl Buck, the authoress of "Good Earth," who in conclusion demands a greater assistance for Chungking by the United States, criticizes the arrogant and contemptuous attitude of the American soldiers in China and the American policies toward China by saying that "The United States has created a ground for a future Asian war in both China and India." All these furnish a glimpse into the attitude of the literary men in the enemy countries toward the present war.

In Japan our literary men are serving the State by going to the first line of battle as reporters moreover representatives of literary circles of all nations in Greater East Asia have held a conference every year since the commencement of the war for the purpose of creating and enhancing the culture of their common prosperity region. Such a thing cannot be seen in the enemy countries.

The famous Nobel prize for literature is not given out today due to the division among the Western nations in the present war; it is no longer given to the writers of any country, the last prize for literary creation having been awarded to a Finnish writer in 1939. Thus, today the only great international literary prize is our Greater East Asia Literary prize.

British Propaganda Method

Cultural propaganda in wartime is largely circumscribed by the nature of propaganda before the war. Little efficacy can be expected from the utilization of culture for sinister, scheming propaganda. However, despite such natural restrictions, there have been numerous cases where cultural means were used for propaganda purposes. As examples, we may cite the British Oxford edition of "The World Problem Pamphlets," published before the war, for which British university professors were mobilized and the purpose of which was to make a world wide demonstration of British power. Other publications are "The Life and Ideas of Britain" or "England of Today," etc. which were published in a serial form or periodicals. Lidell Hart, noted propaganda expert, in "Future Wars and Propaganda" declares that the aim of propaganda literature is its extensive distribution rather than what influence it might exercise on its readers. Now, all British propaganda literature is short, and full of punch. This truly indicates that British propaganda is planned and based in such definite propaganda policy. It is generally an accepted view that even in times of war, propaganda literature should consist of photographic albums or art books, but this British policy of sacrificing "qualitative influence" for "quantitative influence" is certainly something new in the art of cultural propaganda.

The policy of utilizing pamphlets for cultural propaganda has been the traditional policy of Britain. It is said that the British Office of War Information sold out 23,000,000 pamphlets within that country since the beginning of the war. Of these, the "Combined Operations" were sold in the United States to the number of 350,000 copies in 1943 and were translated into 12 languages, including Russian. During the First World War as many as 5,300,000 pamphlets were scattered from the skies during a single month. In the recent anti-Axis operations in Western Europe, the British air forces distributed 54,500,000 copies of pamphlets and the American air forces distributed 73,500,000 copies during a single month.

The chief feature of the United States propaganda method in recent times in European countries is to send her newspapers and magazines by air in large quantities. Another notable method is to publish overseas editions in various parts of the world by sending mats, of such popular magazines as the Time and Readers' Digest. This method is also utilized in Britain by the Economist. Its object, of course, is not commercial but simply propaganda. American Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's plan of eradicating the German race proposed at the Quebec Conference was made known all over the world through the Stockholm edition of the Time.

The characteristic of American propaganda is found in the employment of ordinary journalists for propaganda purposes instead of employing professional propagandists. This is in contrast with the German method of using propaganda experts.

Lastly, I wish to mention that the following significant provision was inserted by the Soviet Union in its treaty of armistice with Rumania which was reported on September 13 to have been concluded between the two countries:

"In Rumania, the printing of all periodicals and non-periodical publications and their distribution and importation as well as the presentation of plays and movie films and the business of radio broadcasting, telegram and telephone shall be carried out after consent thereto has been secured from the Soviet Union and its allies."

What effects will be brought upon a nation's culture as a result of its defeat in war is best shown by the foregoing provision in the truce treaty.

Wrong Number

A man took down his telephone receiver and while he was waiting for a chance to call the operator, heard the following conversation on a party line:

"Hello, is that you, Jake?"

"Yes, this is Jake."

"It don't sound like Jake."

"Well, this is Jake speaking all right."

"Are you sure this is Jake?"

"Sure, this is Jake."

"Well, listen Jake. This is Isidor. Lend me fifty dollars."

"All right, I'll tell him when he comes in."

A Big Surprise

The country station master did not wear his uniform and one day when a train came in he stood at the platform gate to take the passengers' tickets. A pretty girl approached him, and when he held out his hand for her ticket, she seized it, gave it a tight squeeze and followed by giving him a hearty kiss.

The station master was surprised but managed to say: "That's all very well, miss, but I want your ticket."

"Oh," replied the girl blushing furiously, "aren't you Uncle John?"

He Said a Mouthful

"A chicken is the most useful animal there is in the world," observed the philosophical Negro. "You can eat him before he is born and also after he is dead."

Good Excuse

"Jack makes me tired."

"It's your own fault, dear. You should stop running after him."

BALBOA

Turbulent Career Opens Modern Chapter of Pacific History

By KLAUS MEHNERT
(From the XXth Century, Shanghai)

I

On July 7, 1503, a man, prematurely aged and with a burning heart, was sitting on the desolate coast of Jamaica and writing a letter. What he saw was not reality as it surrounded him—the rotten deck of his stranded ship, his ragged, mutinous seamen. He felt neither the hunger in his bowels nor the fever and gout in his bones. For what he forced himself to see with all the ardor of his devout soul was the coast of an ocean never yet beheld by the eyes of a European and possessing gold and pearls in abundance. A decade was to pass before others fulfilled this vision and discovered the Pacific, and still more years before they were to conquer the treasures of the Aztecs and the Incas. But in his mind's eye Columbus already saw everything as clearly as if he need only reach out his hand to grasp it.

In his letter Columbus had described to the "Most serene, high and mighty Princes, King and Queen, our sovereigns" the experiences of his fourth and last voyage to America, which took him along the newly discovered coast of Central America. And now he was telling them of the wonderful things he had heard there, in Veragua: of the country of Ciguare, nine days' journey to the west and on the shore of an ocean. He wrote: "They also say that the sea goes round Ciguare, and from there to the river Ganges there are ten days. It seems that these lands are in a similar situation toward Veragua as Pisa to Venice," i.e., on the other side of a peninsula.

Columbus, steeped entirely in Ptolemy's and Behaim's conception of the world, believed himself to be on the east coast of Indo-China; hence it seemed quite natural to him that the other side of the peninsula should be washed by the Magnus Sinus (a part of the Indian Ocean), and that the Ganges should be a few days' journey further away. But we know today that these words of the discoverer represented the first news of the eastern shores of the Pacific Ocean to be sent by a white man to the Spanish royal couple.

Without hesitation, Columbus covered the paper with the golden legend of Ciguare: "There, they say, there is infinite gold and the natives wear corals on their heads. . . They also say that women there wear necklaces hanging from the head down their backs. . . They also know pepper." He himself, he said, had not been in Ciguare. He was too ill, his ships too rotten. But even the Caribbean coast of Veragua offered enough treasures for the moment.

Saw Much Gold

I sent seventy men inland; and within five leagues, they found many mines; the Indians who went with them led them to a very high hill, and there showed them all their eyes could reach in every direction, saying that in all of it there was gold, and that toward the west the mines stretched for twenty days. . . In this land of Veragua I have seen more signs of gold in the first two days than in Espanola in four years, and that the lands of the country cannot be more beautiful nor better tilled, nor the men more cowardly, and good harbors and beautiful rivers and easily defended against the world.

All this was no surprise to Columbus; he had known it for a long time, for he was in the country of Aurea whence King Solomon had once obtained his gold! "I say that those mines in Aurea are the same and fit in with these ones in Veragua. . . . Solomon bought all that, gold, stones and silver; you can send there for it to be gatherod if you wish."

The gold which Columbus had collected himself was indeed not worth mentioning——but for this, too, he had a noble explanation:

The gold . . . of the territory, though according to my information it be much, I did not think it seemly nor in good service to Your Highnesses take it from them by way of robbery: an orderly behavior will spare [us] all scandal and bad reputation and will [in the end] bring it all to the Treasury, so that not one grain remains [behind].

The discoverer, living as he did in a world of imagination, entirely forgot the desperate nature of his own situation. Everything appeared to him in the most brilliant light, and the exploitation of the treasures of Solomon seemed a matter of certainty. "You Highnesses are as much Lord and Lady of this as of Jerez or Toledo."

Gold and pearls were not the only attraction of this fairy-tale country. He was already thinking of the future work of Christian missionaries. He, who was in reality the discoverer of a new continent, imagined himself to be on the coast of Marco Polo's "Mango" (South China) and close to the rich Mongol emperor—one and a half centuries after the Mongols had been driven from China! Removed from reality by 150 degrees of latitude and by as many years, he wrote:

"I arrived in Mango province, which is next to that of Cathay . . . . The Emperor of Cathay long ago sent for wise men who might instruct him in the law of Christ [in reference to the request for Christian instructors to be dispatched to his empire, which the Great Khan had sent with the elder Polos]. Who will it be who will offer himself for this? I bind myself to take him there safely."

After almost a year of terrible waiting on Jamaica, Columbus was rescued and brought safely back to Spain in November 1504. But, without having seen his beloved "India" with its golden treasures again, he died on May 20, 1506.

A King's Decision

Several years passed before the natives of Veragua saw European ships again. Spain had other worries. King Ferdinand who, a widower since 1504, was fighting for the inheritance of his consort Isabella and quarreling with the nobility, could not for the time being concern himself with the fanciful notions of a dead visionary whose golden promises had only too often disappointed him. But around 1509 he could breathe more easily in Spain and Italy. Through the death of his son-in-law, Philip of Hapsburg, and the lunacy of his daughter Johanna, he had become the undisputed ruler of all Spain. Moreover, he urgently needed money. The Caribbean islands were not yielding much income. Perhaps it would be worth while after all to look a little more closely into Columbus's golden Veragua and the ocean he suspected of lying behind that country.

At that time, the eastern contours of Central and South America were beginning to loom up out of the darkness of the unknown. The third and fourth voyages of Columbus and the voyages of other discoverers had shown that there was a closed coast line stretching for thousands of miles, at least from Honduras to the Rio de la Plata. Little as one was conscious of the full significance of these discoveries, there could be no doubt that this land was not a group of islands but a mainland, a Tierra Firme. The Spanish King had no power over the eastern projection of this Tierra Firme, present day eastern Brazil. The treaty of Tordesillas had allotted it to the Portuguese. But as for the parts allotted to Spain—Central America and part of the north coast of South America—Ferdinand now decided to open them to colonization. By the River Darien (now known as the Atrato River) he divided them into two provinces: New Andalusia, i.e., approximately present-day Venezuela, east of the river; and what was later to be called Golden Castile (Castilla del Oro), i.e., present-day Central America, west of the river.

Neither of the two governors appointed to these provinces by the King—the first European governors on the American mainland—were to play the role the King had intended for them. The Governor of New Andalusia soon had enough of starvation and poisoned native arrows. He abandoned the settlers placed under his care in San Sebastian on the east coast of the Gulf of Darien and died soon afterwards in Haiti. The other one, Diego de Nicuesa, tried in vain to settle in Veragua, and he and his companions were soon delivered up to starvation, disease, and embittered Indians in a place he himself had named Nombre de Dios.

Balboa Takes Over

The man who seized the reins in this situation in Tierra Firme and who stamped the whole future course of developments with his will was Vasco Nunez de Balboa. Like many of his countrymen, he had come to the West Indian isles to seek his fortune. Like many others, he had made debts instead. Finally he had become fed up with life as a planter in Espanola (Haiti) and had looked for a new start. But in order to be able to leave he had first to satisfy his creditors, and there was little prospect of that. So he smuggled himself as a stowaway on board a ship in which Martin Fernandez de Enciso was transporting additional men and provisions to the colony of New Andalusia. This is how Balboa came to the Tierra Firme. Enciso took over the leadership of the colony. However, it soon became apparent that he did not have the stuff in him to lead desperate men, cut off by shipwreck from the rest of the world, on the inhospitable beach of a strange continent. When he and the other officers no longer knew which way to turn, Balboa stepped forward with a proposal. He said:

"I remember that some years ago we entered this gulf [of Darien], and in the direction of the west, on the right hand, if I remember correctly, we landed and saw a village on the other side of a large river [the Darien River], and the air was cool, and there was an abundance of provisions in the land, and the natives did not use poisoned arrows."

(To Be Continued)

Always Room for More

A bishop was being patronized by a millionaire.

"I never go to church, bishop," the millionaire said. "Perhaps you've noticed that?"

"Yes, I have noticed it," said the bishop gravely."

"Well, the reason I don't go to church is that there are so many hypocrites there."

"Oh, don't let that keep you away," said the bishop, smiling. "There's always room for one more, you know."